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A quantitative Bausch analysis of this rock I did not undertake, because every specimen has probably a different composition, due to the unequal distribution of the *Stibioferrite*.

As I have not seen the rock *in situ*, I cannot say whether there occurs more antimony in the form of *Stibioferrite* or as Stibnite; at any rate, it is worth while for the managers of the mine to make this inquiry and let us know.

The Stibnite had on one spot a cavity containing about four crystals of very small size. Viewed under the microscope one white crystal had the form of Valentinite, as figure 179 in Dana's Desc. Min., which crystal was attached to a crystal of Stibnite, showing the gradual change of the latter into the former. Another crystal appeared to be a perfect cube, which may be Senarmontite.

I first saw the specimens in the collection of John C. Trautwine, C. E. This gentleman called my attention to the peculiar yellow mineral on the Stibnite, which he presumed to be new; the presumption is correct so far as my investigation goes, and I herewith return thanks for the specimens received.

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OCTOBER 28.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-two members present.

The following paper was presented for publication: "Descriptions of Mexican Ichneumonidæ." By C. T. Cresson.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Jos. C. Wright and Dr. G. T. Barker.

Charles V. Riley, of St. Louis, Mo., was elected a Correspondent.

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NOVEMBER 4.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-five members present.

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NOVEMBER 11.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Nineteen members present.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN desired to correct an error made in his remarks on the Exceptional Conditions of Forest-seed Germination, to which Mr. Sereno Watson had kindly called his attention.

Mr. Watson was said to have named the Rocky Mountain oak *Quercus polymorpha*. Mr. W. had simply adopted the earliest name for it, *Q. undulata* Torr.; also the reference of *Pinus contorta* to *P. Balfouriana* was wrong. It should be *P. aristata*, which name now gives place to the prior *P. Balfouriana*.

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NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. VAUX, Vice-President, in the chair.

Thirty-two members present.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

“On the Homologies and Origin of the Types of Molar Teeth in Mammalia Educabilia.” By E. D. Cope. “Contribution to the Ichthyology of Alaska.” By E. D. Cope.

Prof. COPE remarked that he had observed in the Rocky Mountain region circles of stones arranged by human hands, in countries not now inhabited by the Indians. One of these is in South-western Wyoming near South Bitter Creek, inside the horseshoe of the Mammoth Buttes. The locality is a very barren one, being a sage-brush plain of alkaline debris from the bad lands of the Bridger Formation. It is nine miles from the nearest spring, which is of indifferent quality, and being in a region where game is very scarce, could hardly be regarded as a camping-ground. The circle consists of three uninterrupted concentric rings close together, the hole having a diameter of about fifteen feet. The stones are of moderate size, composed of a dark siliceous material, and evidently derived from the drift material brought down from the Uinta Mountains, which is found on the summits of the bad-land mesas. Five or six miles from this place was found a flint factory with numerous implements and cores.

Two other circles were observed, in Colorado, about one hundred miles east of Long's Peak, and about five miles from a spring in a well grassed country. They are probably similar in character to those described by Mr. Berthoud in the Proceedings of the Academy (1872-46), as having been seen by him on Crow Creek, Col. The circles are formed of a single row of stones each, are situated close together, and are partially overgrown with grass. They lie in low ground behind a line of flat-topped bluffs, and immediately opposite to a narrow gap or opening between two of them. No implements were found, and he could form no opinion as to their age. The locality is unsuitable for a camp, in consequence of the remoteness of wood and water. The country is not inhabited by Indians, the nearest, a temporary camp, for travelling Cheyennes, Sioux, etc., being forty miles distant.